



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1892

Mr. Carnegie's will may be supreme law to the gillies in his castle in the highlands of Scotland, which he maintains by the million and a half he makes annually by means of the tariff on the products of his Pennsylvania iron works, but he now realizes the facts that he is not an autocrat in this country, that he cannot undertake to enforce law here, and that his attempt to do so was an outrage upon the laws of Pennsylvania and is condemned by all right-thinking people. If Mr. Carnegie had suffered by the acts of the strikers, the State of Pennsylvania, to which he pays taxes for the security of his property, was responsible for his loss, and no man has a right to take the law in his own hands.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* says the third party will do the republicans in the northern States no harm, but that "the fanaticism of democratic voters in the South on financial questions, and their intense dislike of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate, may render this same new party dangerous to the democrats in several southern States." There is no "fanaticism" on any subject in the South, nor any "intense dislike of Mr. Cleveland," but if there were, and if the "fanaticism" and "dislike" were ten times as great as the *Tribune* alleges, the third party would be by no means dangerous to the democracy in any of the southern States, for few intelligent and self-respecting southern men will vote for a Presidential candidate who, as stated in the Washington correspondence of yesterday's *GAZETTE*, says of them: "They are the same old gang, except those who were shot or hung in the rebellion who are again conspiring to get possession of the government. No republican can ever, under any circumstances, have any part or lot with the hungry, rebellious, man-hating, woman-selling gang, which in no place or State can ever be trusted with government." A right-thinking southern man would as soon think of voting for Mr. Harrison, the chief promoter of the Force Bill, as for Mr. Weaver, the author of the words above quoted. Those words are in accord with the *Tribune*, but the sound thereof is jarring and irritating to southern ears.

THE RIGHTS of Mr. Carnegie or those of the strikers in Pennsylvania, like those of both parties to the recent labor disturbance in Tennessee, have nothing to do with the law against breaches of the peace, and the fact that such breaches can be committed with impunity, and whole communities given over to disorder and confusion, riot and bloodshed, and more men killed and wounded than fall upon some battle fields, in a country assumed to be one of law and order, and the people of which are heavily taxed to preserve peace and protect life and property, is by no means indicative of the perpetuity of republican institutions, and may well be regarded as the echo of the murmur of the advancing tramp of the man on horseback.

THE REPORT of the Congressional committee that has investigated the charges against Mr. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, sustains all those charges and recommends the immediate removal of the corrupt official. But Mr. Harrison will pay no attention to the recommendation referred to. He knows as well as every body else that Mr. Raum is corrupt; but Mr. Raum stands in with the pension agents, and those agents have heretofore subscribed liberally to republican election funds, and are expected to do likewise hereafter. Raum must be retained for Mr. Harrison's personal good, though the interests and reputation of the country suffer.

MR. MORGAN, commissioner of Indian affairs, expresses the opinion that the privilege of suffrage which has been "wisely" conferred upon the millions of ex-slaves, might with equal safety be conferred upon the few Indians in the country. Whether wisely or not, there is no doubt of the fact that Indians are as well qualified for the exercise of the privilege of suffrage as the negroes are, and why they are not allowed to exercise it is what only republican congressmen can tell—and they can't satisfactorily.

AN OMAHA correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "J. Brad. Beverly, of Virginia, told me this morning that with fair election laws he would bet five to one on Weaver and Field, and even as it is the chances, he thinks, are more than even in his State." It is hardly possible that Mr. Beverly can be quoted correctly, for to suppose that any considerable number of Virginians will vote for Mr. Weaver would be to impugn both their intelligence and self respect.

MR. CARNEGIE, who, when Mr. Harrison was renominated by the votes of negroes and federal office holders, telegraphed him from his castle in Scotland that "people knew a good thing

when they had it," is now experiencing a realizing sense of the fact that the "people" don't think it is a good thing for him to make a million and a-half a year by means of the tariff, and at the same time reduce the wages of his employees from ten to forty per cent.

A HIGHLY respected preacher has been hanged in effigy at Stratford, Connecticut, for preaching in favor of a stricter observance of Sunday in that town. If such a thing had occurred in the South, the republican press of New England would have held it as conclusive proof that the whole of this section of the country is unchristianized and is in a semi-barbarous condition.

OF THE population of Virginia 41.76 per cent. are negroes. And yet the white people pay nearly the whole of the immense expense of the negro free schools, and of the large negro majority in the State's jails, poor houses and penitentiary. But, all the same, neither the pre, nor post, payment of a poll tax is a requisite for negro suffrage in Virginia.

MR. ELKINS, President Harrison's Secretary of War, thinks the strength of the army should be increased to fifty thousand. Coming events cast their shadows before, and the Secretary must have had a premonition of the Homestead affair when he expressed this opinion, and deemed it impossible for the people to govern themselves.

FROM WASHINGTON.
(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Charles Diddson vs. the R. & D. R. R., in which a verdict for \$1,200 damages was rendered some time ago, was argued in court here this morning. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Edmund Burke for the plaintiff. The motion was dismissed and judgment awarded the plaintiff for the full amount of the verdict.

The following changes in the 4th class postoffice of Virginia were made to-day: Burgess, Dinwiddie county, J. A. Thornburgh appointed postmaster vice C. T. Adams, dead; Ivanhoe, Wythe county, G. M. Seeley vice F. A. Grove, resigned; Marengo, Mecklenburg county, Elizabeth M. Rose vice T. L. Bennett, resigned.

The Senate judiciary committee being unable to agree upon a report on the anti-opium bill, and being desirous that some action should be taken on that bill at this session of Congress, reported the bill back to the Senate this morning without any recommendation.

A majority of the committee are opposed to speculation in food, but they could not formulate a bill for that purpose that would be void of objection.

The House judiciary committee has ordered a favorable report to be made on the Williams resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the Homestead trouble.

Among the cadet appointments for admission to the Military Academy in 1893 are the following from Virginia: G. W. Helms and J. M. Cox, alternate, of the 5th district, and C. H. Miller and Rees Evans, alternate, of the 6th district.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate an estimate of \$32,000 necessary to carry into effect the law recently enacted granting 30 days leave of absence annually to the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The conferees on the naval appropriation bill reached an agreement this morning, one additional line of battle ship will be provided for, but no torpedo gunboats.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Hunt introduced the old bill for returning to Theodore Teed of Alexandria the money he paid for a house and lot in that city and for a tract of land in Fairfax county, Virginia, belonging to W. N. and J. H. McVeigh, bought as abandoned property during the war between the States.

Having been informed by Mr. Speaker Crisp that no further filibustering would be allowed on the mere reference of the free silver bill, the anti-silver men in the House allowed that bill to be referred to the coinage committee to-day without objection. That committee will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and report it back to the House in its present shape as soon as possible. The anti-silver forces have been increased since the bill was in the House before, and that they are certain they can defeat it. It is rumored that Mr. Cleveland's influence has been exerted to prevent his party from adopting a measure to which he is opposed and against which they declared in their recent national convention.

The Senate committee on commerce to-day reported favorably the bill for a ship canal from Philadelphia to New York.

Congress.

The conflict between the workingmen at Carnegie's works at Homestead, Pa., and the Pinkerton detectives, was called to the attention of the Senate first by Mr. Gallinger, who offered a resolution for an investigation by the committee on education and labor, and afterwards by Mr. Peffer, who proposed the appointment of a select committee of three Senators "of different political parties" to inquire into the existence and employment of "Pinkerton detectives since their first appearance in the United States: how they are organized; how, and for what purposes and by whom employed; and what legislation is necessary to prevent their further illegal use and employment. Both resolutions were laid on the table without action. Mr. Aldrich introduced a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress July 20. Senator Kyle's resolution for an investigation of the slums of cities by the commissioner of labor was agreed to. A Senate bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, which will add \$700,000 to the pension charge was passed, while a House bill to pension survivors of Indian wars was after its provisions had been considerably extended, recommended to the committee on pensions.

The sundry civil bill, reported to the Senate, makes an appropriation of \$5,103,000 in aid of the World's Columbian exposition; \$100,000 for the monetary conference, and \$100,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. The amount of the appropriation made by the bill is \$36,797,798, being an increase over the bill as it passed the House of \$11,574,816. Among the items are \$75,000 for a public building at Norfolk and \$15,000 for the erection of a postoffice at Fort Monroe, Va.

The Eleventh International Christian Endeavor Convention will meet in New York to-day. Twenty thousand delegates, representing the societies in the forty-nine States and Territories, Canada, Europe, Africa, India, Brazil and the islands of the Pacific are expected to be present.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another new sugar refinery is in course of erection in Philadelphia.

Cardinal Gibbons will leave Baltimore for Nova Scotia next week, where he will spend his vacation.

The President and Mrs. Harrison left Washington yesterday evening for Leon Lake, in the Adirondacks, on a special train.

It said President Harrison favors Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as chairman of the republican national committee, and it is probable he will be selected.

Croft & Allen, large candy manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have broken away from the agreement of the Confectioners' Association and will sell candies at cut prices.

The U. S. Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the nomination of George D. Johnston, of Louisiana, to be a civil service commissioner, vice H. S. Thompson, resigned.

Edwin J. Ryan, charged with the embezzlement of \$45,000 from the United States Express Company, was arraigned in the Criminal Court of Washington yesterday and committed to jail in default of \$10,000 bail.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, after a conference with the President on the subject yesterday, said that no action will be taken by the President in regard to the international monetary conference until after he returns from his trip to the mountains with Mrs. Harrison.

It is stated that the revolution which broke out in the State of Rio Grande do Sul at about the middle of June has ended. Another dispatch, however, says that seven thousand revolutionists, under command of Marshal Isidoro Fernandez, are marching upon Bage in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Chicago sent the statement that a break in prices for nearly every staple dealt in on the Board of Trade there was largely due to the conflict waged at Pittsburgh between the steel-workers and the Pinkerton men. Not only wheat, but corn, oats and provisions, and the minor articles as well, were unsettled. Wheat closed at 1c. lower, corn at a decline of 1c., oats from 1 to 1 1/2c., pork 2c., and lard 1 1/2c. and ribs 1 1/2c.

A Maniac Guarded the Mine.

Walter Hyde, an old prospector who has been looking over the old mining districts of Nevada, for the past year in hopes of finding some paying vein of ore which has been overlooked, tells a story of a strange adventure which happened to him a few weeks ago and which has resulted in a rich discovery. It happened while he was prospecting in the Black Rock Desert, on the northern end of Mud Lake Valley, a region whose desolation is such that it is called the "Devil's Home" by the people in that vicinity.

The few Indians who live along the edge of the valley claim that the place is the abode of devils who will kill any one that tries to live or work in the desert.

Hyde says that he has always found that such stories are generally told by those who wish to preserve a place from interference, and it is such places that the richest mines are usually found. He therefore determined to make a thorough search of the Black Rock Desert. Providing himself with his usual outfit and in addition a heavy rifle in case there should be something there which needed killing, he began his investigation.

In a little valley, through which trickled a small stream of pure water, he sat down to rest, and while lying on the ground he thought he could discern an old trail leading up the side of the creek. Following this he reached an old shaft and near by stood a cabin, which had evidently been occupied very recently. At the mouth of the shaft were evidences that some one had been there a short time before, and in the cabin was a pile of sacks which served for a bed for the inhabitants of the hut. Going to the mouth of the shaft he peered in, and as he did so he felt a nervousness come over him, as if some one was watching him from the cabin. Hastily retracing his steps he went all around and through the place, but could see no one. He returned to the shaft and began hauling up the rope which was attached to the old windlass. As he did so he heard a noise behind him and turned just in time to see a large man rushing at him with an uplifted club.

Quickly dodging the blow aimed at his head he struck the man with his rifle and knocked him down. Before the victim could recover, Hyde had him bound. An examination proved that the man was insane. He was naked with the exception of a piece of gunny sack which he had girded about his loins. His long matted hair and beard showed that he had been in his present condition for years. He could not or would not talk but struggled desperately to break his bonds. He refused food at first, but after Hyde had cooked a piece of venison and held the tempting bit to his face he greedily devoured it. An investigation showed that the poor miner had evidently gone insane over the discovery of a rich lode, for the windlass was over a shaft which reached to a wonderfully rich vein of gold bearing quartz. Hyde took the man to the mine, where he was cared for, but it is impossible to tell who he is or where he came, and should the poor fellow recover he will be a rich man.

Sousa's New Band.—The resignation of Director John Philip Sousa, of the Marine Band, Washington, having been accepted by the authorities at Washington, in accordance with Mr. Sousa's pressing request, a contract was yesterday signed between him and a syndicate of business men of New York and Chicago, which makes him for five years the director of a new military band, to be composed of the best material, and which is to make a tour of the country the coming fall. Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in New York by the syndicate, the name of the new company being the Blakely Syndicate. Mr. Blakely sailed for Europe to-day to forward the interests of the organization, both in respect to the selection of instrumentalists and repertory of new music.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera has reached Tzaritsin, in the government of Saratoff, on the Volga. Fifteen cases of the disease and six deaths have been reported. In the city of Saratoff 29 cases and 6 deaths have been reported. In Baku, the Russian port on the Caspian Sea, the deaths number one hundred daily. The disease is rapidly increasing in severity throughout the Caucasus. There were twelve deaths from cholera in the various suburbs of Paris Tuesday.

Yesterday's Battle at Homestead. An account of the fierce battle between the strikers at Homestead, Pa., and Pinkerton detectives, in which about thirty persons were killed and wounded, appeared in the *GAZETTE*'s telegraphic dispatches yesterday. The sheriff, with his few deputies, could do nothing towards checking hostilities, and he sent several telegrams to Gov. Pattison, asking that State troops be ordered to the scene; but the Governor declined until he was satisfied that all local means had been exhausted.

Ex-President Weir, of the Amalgamated Association, arrived at the scene of battle about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at once went into consultation with the leaders at the Amalgamated headquarters. Mr. Weir was accompanied by forty ironworkers from Birmingham, Ala. After lengthy conference of the Amalgamated leaders, a meeting was called at four o'clock. It was attended by 1,000 men, many of whom carried muskets. Then one of the national officers of the Amalgamated Association made a strong appeal to the men while the cannon roared outside. President Weir pleaded with the men to withdraw, and assured them that the barges containing the deputies would immediately be removed.

P. H. McEvoy, vice-president of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley districts, said: "There has been an awful slaughter of human life here, and by all means further sacrifices should be avoided. I am a stranger in the town, but from your action I know full well that if you continue doing as you are the State militia will be ordered out before dark and you will be defeated. In case the militia comes, you will lose ten men in every instance where you have so far lost but one. You have gained just achievements over Frick, and now aren't you willing to allow these boats to return?"

"Yes, we will if they show the white flag," was the reply of the excited men. An hour later, while the men were waiting for nightfall to burn the barges and the men in them, Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers, grasped an American flag, and mounting a pile of iron, made an impassioned speech for mercy for the Pinkertons, lying like caged wolves in their barges. The extraordinary power of O'Donnell over the strikers became manifest at once. A few people demurred and cried out: "Let's burn them," but they were silenced. "Let's turn them over to the sheriff and make charges of murder against them." This was received with cheers, and when a strikers waved his hands and asked the Pinkertons to surrender there was an immediate response from the men. Captain Hein, the leader, had fled. Many others escaped when the Little Bill came down the river, and the remainder were terror-stricken. The were mostly green men in labor troubles, and expected to be killed.

In an incredibly short time the leaders of the strikers came on deck. Then began a strange scene. The strikers crowded the boats, capturing the rifles and stealing and looting everything. They were mad with rage. The first man taken off the large was dying—shot through the side. Then, one by one, the strikers followed in charge of an alleged guard, each man carrying a valise. The guards carried Winchester, taken from the Pinkertons. Six Pinkertons were reported as killed, and many were dangerously wounded. After being disarmed, the Pinkerton men were taken to an improvised jail and, on the way, were subjected to all sorts of indignities and brutal treatment. The mob then poured oil on the barges and burned them. After the first light in the morning, a number of wounded Pinkerton men were taken taken back to Pittsburgh by the steamer that had towed the barges to Homestead. Twelve workmen were killed and is injured. At least 100 Pinkerton men were injured by the attacks of the mob while on their way to the jail. The imprisoned Pinkertons say that seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river. The number of Pinkerton's now in the lockup and rink is 234.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges, the rioters had into the holds, poured oil into the bedding and furniture and then set it on fire, first securing them so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks, the cheers which rent the air were deafening, and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on either side of the river were literally crowded with people, who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield, and be out of range of the deadly bullets.

When an inspection of the boats was made, it was found that at least seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while others showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between the decks. An angry mob lined the streets on both sides. The men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol-shot wounds in their heads, and three were seen who had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs, and some were too weak to walk when they started for the town hall. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles, and struck the detectives over the head and shoulders, inflicting serious, and in some cases, perhaps fatal injuries. As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building, the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats, men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks, and abused them in every way imaginable. One of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes, and they were hit with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs and trampled upon. Blood was running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain. They were compelled to run a gauntlet composed of men and women. The Pinkertons were knocked down with stones, struck with clubs, kicked all most into insensibility and otherwise maltreated. When they reached the improvised jail medical attention was needed by a large number. The prisoners claim they were miserably mistreated, and that they came from different towns, were strangers one to another, and had been told that they were wanted as watchmen.

In proof of this each guard wore a badge with the inscription, "Watchman, Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd." They were huddled in the rink, absolutely terror-stricken, fearing a lynching from an immense crowd of people gathered outside. There seems little danger of this, however, as they are guarded by fifty of the locked-out men armed with Winchesters.

It is now said that the strikers fired the first shot.

The steamboat Little Bill, which had had one of the barges in tow, showed the effects of the fusillade of bullets that she had gone through. Many panes of glass in the pilot house and elsewhere were shattered and the workmen were perforated in dozens of places. On board was John T. McCarry, who was shot in the groin. Mr. Curry said: "We made a landing at the Homestead mills about 5 o'clock in the morning. The shore was crowded with the locked-out men and their sympathizers. The armed Pinkerton men commenced to climb up the lanks. Then the men opened fire on the detectives. The men shot first, and not until three of the Pinkerton men had fallen did they respond to the fire. The workmen were so strong in numbers that it was useless for the 350 or 400 Pinkerton men to oppose them further, so they retreated to the barges, carrying their dead and wounded. We then went to Homestead again. When we reached the mills the strikers opened fire on the Little Bill from both sides. It was then I was hit."

Governor Pattison said at 10:30 last night that his latest advices from Homestead indicated that all was quiet. A private telegram from Colonel Connelley, at Pittsburgh, stated that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was now probable.

Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, says that every thing damaged would be charged to Allegheny county, and that the plant would be run according to the firm's wishes, and no terms but theirs would be entertained.

William A. Pinkerton, who is in Chicago, was in an amiable frame of mind yesterday, and declared that he had resolved to say nothing for publication regarding affairs at Pittsburgh. Incidentally he remarked: "We held off until the last moment on this business, but our company having done Carnegie's work for years, they insisted that we supply the watchmen." Mr. Pinkerton denied that he was recruiting for 500 additional men to send East. He said: "We are not recruiting men and don't expect to. We have enough in service to answer calls."

The President received frequent press bulletins during yesterday from Pittsburgh about the riot. He feels considerable interest in the state of affairs, and, it is said, is seriously concerned at the grave turn which the situation has assumed. Up to the time of leaving yesterday afternoon, he had not been officially advised of the riot by any of the State authorities.

The first official recognition in Congress of the troubles at the Homestead, Pa., mills appeared yesterday when Representative Caminetti introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the strike, the conditions producing the same, and the effect of such legislation on wages and labor. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules. Senator Gallinger introduced a resolution calling for senatorial investigation of the strike.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Russell county has elected seventeen delegates to the convention of the ninth congressional district held for the Hon. J. W. Marshall, of Craig.

The heavy fall of rain and hail did a great deal of damage to the lower part of Culpeper and parts of Fauquier. Mr. J. W. Brown lost his entire crop of corn and about twenty-five hens and chickens, by the hail.

About one week ago a negro named Wm. Anderson was lodged in jail at Louisa Courthouse, charged with an attempted outrage on a young white woman. Some time Tuesday night a mob surrounded the jail and took the prisoner to the woods near the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and hung him to a tree. None of the parties concerned in the lynching are known.

Mr. Jas. A. Blakey, of Standardville, is a first cousin of Grover Cleveland and very much resembles him. His mother died in pamphlet form. The first sermon preached by Mr. Cleveland's father and also the first sermon preached by the President's brother. Mr. Blakey did not know that it was his relative who was nominated in 1884 until a statement was published giving the names of his parents.

The trustees of the Virginia seminary appointed the three bishops of their number a committee to select a clergyman to collect funds for the larger endowment of the seminary. Bishop Whittle unable to act, Bishops Randolph and Peterkin have appointed Rev. Dr. James Grammer, of Fauquier county, who will enter upon full work in October, but in the meantime will visit some of the counties of Virginia and West Virginia to see what the people will do. He and his work are to be commended to do all well wishers of this church, not only in Virginia, but wherever he goes.

FIGHTING ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.—Notwithstanding the declared intention of the Ameer of Afghanistan to extend clemency to the insurgents, the rebellion in the State of Bakaura and in other places along the Afghan frontiers continues. Amin Khan, of the Khukkil tribe, made an attack a few days ago on the Afghan file outposts in Khiber Pass. The rebels were not successful. It is expected, however, that they will return. Heavy fighting is imminent in the Hazara country, as the tribes are better armed than was expected. The retreat of the forces of Gholam Hyder, the Ameer's commander-in-chief, who had advanced into the country of the independent tribes, remains cut off, and it is impossible for them to get back into Afghanistan. Umern Khan, of Jandol, is at the head of the forces opposing the Afghans. The position of Gholam Hyder is critical and he has applied for assistance from Jellalabad. In consequence of the troubles on the Afghan frontier 300 British troops, with two guns, have started for Jamrood, an Indian town a short distance from the border.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to Jas. E. Dunington, of Baltimore, Md., and Annie W. Merchant, of Prince William county, Va.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

After the Battle.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—Homestead is strangely silent this morning. It is the quiet of the sober after thought. The leaders are wondering what will be the next step. They propose to have the fence on the Carnegie property rebuilt and also to repair all other damaged caused by yesterday's riot. This will be done so as to prevent any suits for damages from the company. There is much surprise here over the reported release by the sheriff of the Pinkerton guards. When the men agreed not to kill the guards, it was with the understanding that the guards should be placed in jail until information for murder could be sworn out against them. The call of the sheriff for a posse was received here with good natured derision. The men are confident that the sympathy of the citizens evidently is so much with them that no good men would volunteer. They declare that had the guards not come here there would have been no violence. A committee of three went through the works at an early hour this morning—coiled up ropes and hose, took down all barricades and removed so far as possible all evidences of the conflict. The barges of the Pinkerton men, after having been looted and set on fire, were shoved from the river banks and the charred hulks floated down the river. Homestead again is waiting, confidently and sternly. The men are confident of their power.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.—The Pinkerton detectives from Homestead arrived in this city at 2:40 o'clock this morning. They will be held under guard until daylight when they will be sent away. The prevailing opinion here is that had the militia appeared on the scene the bloodshed would have been much greater. The men at Homestead are so well organized, are under such perfect control, and are so great in numbers that a conflict between them and the militia might be a long and would certainly be a bloody one. Under the circumstances the Governor's action calls for the unqualified approval from all sides.

Sheriff McLeary, in addition to his proclamation of last evening, calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning, sent out a number of personal summons to the same effect early to-day. Notwithstanding this, when the sheriff was ready at 9 o'clock to receive volunteers, there were very few on hand. But one man not personally summoned was on the ground, and no others have yet reinforced this one. Of the 105 men legally called upon, but 12 responded.

As it was apparent that a force large enough for any practical purposes could not be gathered in this manner to-day Sheriff McLeary decided to postpone his trip to Homestead. He will issue more summons to-day and expects to have a larger force to-morrow. There is much reluctance on the part of many here to go to Homestead, where a fight would be expected by every deputy. In Pittsburgh and Allegheny there are thousands of members of the same unions as the locked-out workmen and these men have no wish to bear arms against their brother workers. The figures at the sheriff's office show that 16 were killed and 62 wounded, six of whom will die, making the total much larger than that of the riots of 1877. Of the Homestead workers four were killed outright by bullets and others died in the evening. Eleven were injured, six of whom may die from the effects of their injuries. One hundred and forty-five of the Pinkertons were injured but all wounds except a few gunshot wounds, were received from the clubs, bricks, stones and fist blows from the crowd while the prisoners were en route to their temporary prisons. The strikers are now looking around for traitors in their ranks and it is stated that at least two have been spotted. It is said that a well known citizen of Homestead, but not an iron worker, had helped to ship the Pinkerton guards on the barges and had come part way up the river with them. Last night was one of watchfulness though of suppressed excitement in Homestead. The guards were established, as usual, but the majority of the men went home and, practically, peace reigned.

A deputy returned from Homestead this morning, and states that the taking of a posse to that place will surely bring about a conflict and the scenes of yesterday be re-enacted. The men are flushed with yesterday's success, and are unreasonable; they will fight to the end. In accordance with an order issued by Supt. of Police O'Mara a double force of officers reported for duty at the Central station at 8 o'clock this morning. The order was made for the purpose of being in readiness in case of emergency. The home of H. C. Frick is guarded by private detectives. Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Co., was asked this morning what they proposed to do. He said: "We can do nothing. The sheriff is the one in charge of the situation and we expect him to restore to us our property. The company is not willing to confer with the men or agree to a compromise. The time for that has gone by and as we have a number of times stated we will hold no more conferences with the men, but all who want to work for us will be given work. I mean to help restore order and secure possession of our property. If he asks us to aid him in securing deputies, we will do so. We are just as determined in our position as ever and see no reason to change it. We

gave ample notice of our intentions and our position, and there was no surprise to the men. Mr. Carnegie is in the Highlands and is taking no part in the trouble. The barges which were destroyed were worth about \$5,000 each and of course we will have to pay for them; but some one will have to pay us for their loss." Secretary Lovejoy added: "The amalgamated people who committed these recent overt acts will probably find themselves in a bad hole, for when the proper time arrives a number of them will be arrested on a charge of murder, and there will be no lack of evidence. This outbreak has settled one matter forever, and that is that the Homestead mill hereafter will be run non-union and the Carnegie Co. will never again recognize the Amalgamated Association nor any other labor organization."

Three of the victims yesterday's riot were buried to-day, and their funerals were largely attended.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.—The five carloads of Pinkerton detectives who came to Pittsburgh during the night were sent to New York. A number of city detectives were in the vicinity of the cars to see that no one interfered with them. The railway officials denied any knowledge of where the prisoners would be taken, but that their destination is New York is certain.

Foreign News.

LONDON, July 7.—The sea ran at a tremendous height last night taking a clean breach over the stranded human liner, City of Chicago, which ran ashore near the old head of Kinsale. The steamer pounded heavily and orders were given for all hands to abandon the ship. At 2 o'clock this morning she broke in two amidships and the after portion went down in 72 feet of water.

DUBLIN, June 7.—As the Most Rev. Hugh Conway, Bishop of Killalla, was driving in the direction of Crossmolina, six miles from Ballina, the Bishop's residence, a woman rushed out of a cottage by the roadside and threw a pile of slops into his face.

LONDON, July 7.—At 3 o'clock this evening the returns show the election of 125 conservatives, 97 liberals, 19 liberal unionists, 8 anti-Parnellites and 2 Parnellites.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie is making a tour of Scotland. The newspapers here continue to attribute the disorder to the McKinley tariff bill and profess surprise at the "inability of the government to maintain order." The *Globe* says: "When Mr. Carnegie was making a tour of England in a well-fitted rig, this philanthropic millionaire did his best to convince our working people that they could not be happy, prosperous or free under a monarchy. Perhaps he will now modify his anti-monarchy leanings."

A Republican Gathering.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A notable gathering of republican leaders is now on hand in this city. Among them are Senator John Sherman, chairman elect Wm. J. Campbell, Secretary John W. Foster, Gen. R. A. Alger, Postmaster General John Wamamaker, Whitlaw Reid, J. S. Clarkson, Chauncey M. Depew and T. C. Platt. The appointment of the national executive committee and the discussion of ways and means of carrying the election for Harrison has brought them together. It is pretty definitely settled that the national chairman will be selected from an eastern State and that the brunt of the fight will be centered in New York State.

Suffocated to Death.

NEW YORK, July 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning, fire occurred in a one-story frame structure on east 118th street. Four persons, Mrs. Broderick, aged 26, and her three children, Mamie 5 years, Richard 18 months and John 9 months, were suffocated to death. They were asleep in the attic and were found dead by the firemen.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President Harrison's special train arrived at Rouse's Point, N. Y., at 8:50 to-day and left at once for Malone. A large crowd gathered at the station but the President declined to make a speech on account of being exhausted.

More troops have been ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., to prevent a negro uprising, but all have been quiet there since last night. Tonight, however, armed negroes are expected to congregate again and General Lang has ordered a cordon established covering an area of ten blocks about the jail. About forty negroes have been arrested so far and disarmed, among them two women.

Isaac Cooke & Sons, cotton dealers in Liverpool, have failed for £750,000. The failure has caused a sensation. The firm is one of the oldest in the trade. It is expected that the assets will cover the liabilities. The firm may resume business.

A telephone message received at New York at 11:20 says that the death of Cyrus W. Field may be expected at any moment.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has overruled a motion for a new trial for Col. H. Clay King, convicted of murder.

The Highland Hotel at Stanton, Va., was burned this morning with all